

CLAIMS

1. An immunochromatographic specimen used at the qualitative or quantitative analysis of an analyte included in a colored sample, wherein

a marker itself or a substance which is produced by the marker has a wavelength region including an absorption wavelength which is different from the absorption wavelength of the sample which contains the analyte, or having the same absorption wavelength including an absorption coefficient sufficiently higher than the absorption coefficient of the sample.

2. An immunochromatographic specimen used at the qualitative or quantitative analysis of an analyte included in a colored sample, wherein

a marker after completion of reaction or a reactant by the marker, has a wavelength region including an absorption wavelength which is different from the absorption wavelength of the sample which contains the analyte, or having the same absorption wavelength including an absorption coefficient sufficiently higher than the absorption coefficient of the sample.

3. The immunochromatographic specimen defined in Claim 1 or

2 wherein,

in the case where the sample is blood, the absorption wavelength specific to coloration generated on the specimen is 580nm or above.

4. The immunochromatographic specimen defined in any one of Claims 1 through 3 including a region for holding a substance, which destroys cell components included in the sample.

5. The immunochromatographic specimen defined in Claim 4 wherein

the substance which destroys cell components includes inorganic matter, surfactant, or saponins.

6. The immunochromatographic specimen defined in Claim 5 wherein

the inorganic matter contains chloride.

7. The immunochromatographic specimen defined in Claim 5 wherein

the surfactant contains nonpolar surfactant.

8. The immunochromatographic specimen defined in any one of Claims 1 through 7 wherein

a coloration degree is qualitatively or quantitatively

analyzed with a spectrophotometer.

9. The immunochromatographic specimen defined in any one of Claims 1 through 8 wherein

the marker includes at least one which is selected from a metal sol, an oxidized metal particle, a non-metal sol, a dye sol, a colored particle, a pigment, or an enzyme.

10. The immunochromatographic specimen defined in any one of Claims 1 through 9 wherein

the analyte contains at least one of plasma protein, bacteria, and virus.

11. A chromatograph analyzing method using the immunochromatographic specimen wherein

the colored sample containing the analyte is added to the immunochromatographic specimen, a coloration degree on the specimen is measured at an absorption wavelength specific to the coloration, and

a marker itself or a substance which is produced by the marker has a wavelength region including an absorption wavelength which is different from the absorption wavelength of the sample which contains the analyte, or having the same absorption wavelength including an absorption coefficient sufficiently higher than the absorption coefficient of the

sample.

12. A chromatograph analyzing method using the immunochromatographic specimen wherein

the colored sample containing the analyte is added to the immunochromatographic specimen, a coloration degree on the specimen is measured at an absorption wavelength specific to the coloration, and

a marker after completion of reaction or a reactant by the marker has a wavelength region including an absorption wavelength which is different from the absorption wavelength of the sample containing the analyte, or having the same absorption wavelength including an absorption coefficient sufficiently higher than the absorption coefficient of the sample.

13. The chromatograph analyzing method defined in Claim 11 or 12 wherein,

in the case where the sample is blood, a signal from the marker in a coloration region is measured at a wavelength of any 580nm or above, thereby qualitatively or quantitatively analyzing the analyte.

14. The chromatograph analyzing method defined in any one of Claims 11 through 13 wherein

the immunochromatographic specimen includes a region where a substance which destroys cell components in the sample is held.

15. The chromatograph analyzing method defined in Claim 14 wherein

the substance which destroys cell components includes inorganic matter, surfactant, or saponins.

16. The chromatograph analyzing method defined in Claim 15 wherein

the inorganic matter contains chloride.

17. The chromatograph analyzing method defined in Claim 15 wherein

the surfactant contains nonpolar surfactant.

18. The chromatograph analyzing method defined in any one of Claims 11 through 17 wherein

a coloration degree is qualitatively or quantitatively analyzed with a spectrophotometer.

19. The chromatograph analyzing method defined in any one of Claims 11 through 18 wherein

the marker includes at least one which is selected from

a metal sol, an oxidized metal particle, a non-metal sol, a dye sol, a colored particle, a pigment, or an enzyme.

20. The chromatograph analyzing method defined in any one of Claims 11 through 19 wherein

the analyte contains at least one of plasma protein, bacteria, and virus.